



**DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE
Washington, D.C. 20224**

SMALL BUSINESS/SELF-EMPLOYED

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September 9, 2009

**MEMORANDUM FOR EXCISE TERRITORY MANAGERS AND EXCISE TAX GROUP
MANAGERS, SMALL BUSINESS/SELF-EMPLOYED**

FROM: W. Ricky Stiff /s/ W. Ricky Stiff
Chief Excise Tax Program

SUBJECT: Interim Guidance on International Case Referrals for Foreign
Insurance Excise Tax

The purpose of this memo is to provide procedures for referrals of cases involving a captive foreign insurance subsidiary to the International Excise Tax Group for examination. The International Excise Tax Group was established in early 2009 to examine foreign entities for the foreign insurance excise tax cascading issue as discussed in Revenue Ruling 2008-15 (copy attached).

When an Excise Tax Examiner encounters a case with a foreign captive insurance entity, the following information is to be secured and forwarded via e-mail to the International Excise Tax Group through the Examiner's Group Manager:

- Name and EIN of parent company (or entity currently under audit)
- Full Name and EIN of the captive subsidiary
- Location or country of domicile of the captive subsidiary
- Amount of premiums insured with the captive subsidiary
- Amount of premiums reinsured by the captive subsidiary to reinsurance companies (if known)
- Indicate whether the captive subsidiary has a section 953(d) election (if known)

The above information is to be forwarded to Tim Torri, Northeast Territory Manager and Laura Halsor, International Excise Tax Group Manager. The information will be reviewed to determine if the captive subsidiary is to be examined by the International Excise Tax Group. This determination will be made and communicated back to the Excise Tax Group Manager and the Excise Tax Examiner within 10 days of receipt.

If the examination of the foreign subsidiary is to be conducted by an International Excise Group Agent, that agent will coordinate all actions with the Excise Tax Examiner assigned to the parent/related entity case, as well as with the CIC Coordinator assigned to the parent/related entity case, if applicable.

Interim Guidance Memorandum SBSE-04-0909-045 will be incorporated into IRM 4.24.6.7.

If you have any questions, please call Frank Falvo, Excise Tax Policy Manager.

Attachment

www.irs.gov

Part I

Section 4371.—Imposition of Tax

26 CFR: 4371 (Also: 4372, 4373, and 4374)

Rev. Rul. 2008-15

ISSUES

- 1) Whether the reinsurance excise tax imposed by section 4371(3) of the Internal Revenue Code (Code) on policies of reinsurance covering contracts taxable under paragraph (1), (2) or (3) of section 4371 applies to reinsurance premiums paid by one foreign insurer or reinsurer to another.
- 2) Whether the insurance excise taxes imposed by section 4371 apply to the extent that a foreign insurer or reinsurer that would otherwise be entitled under an income tax treaty to an exemption from the excise taxes imposed by paragraphs (1), (2) or (3) of section 4371 reinsures the risks covered by such contracts with a foreign reinsurer that is not entitled to an exemption from such excise taxes under an income tax treaty (a nonqualified foreign reinsurer).

FACTS

Situation 1

Foreign Insurer, a foreign corporation incorporated in Country X, issues policies of casualty insurance to U.S. Corporation, a domestic corporation, with respect to hazards, risks, losses, or liabilities wholly or partly within the United States. Foreign Insurer is not engaged in a trade or business in the United States. Country X does not have an income tax treaty with the United States.

Foreign Insurer enters into a reinsurance agreement with Foreign Reinsurer, a foreign corporation incorporated in Country Y, whereby Foreign Reinsurer agrees to indemnify Foreign Insurer against all or part of the loss that Foreign Insurer may sustain under the

policies it has issued to U.S. Corporation. Foreign Reinsurer is not engaged in a trade or business in the United States. Country Y has an income tax treaty with the United States that does not exempt insurance premiums from the excise taxes imposed by section 4371.

Situation 2

Foreign Reinsurer A, a foreign corporation incorporated in Country W, issues policies of reinsurance to Domestic Insurer, a U.S. corporation, that cover casualty insurance contracts issued to or for, or in the name of, an insured as defined in section 4372(d). Foreign Reinsurer A enters into a reinsurance agreement with Foreign Reinsurer B, incorporated in Country Y, whereby Foreign Reinsurer B agrees to indemnify Foreign Reinsurer A against all or part of the loss that Foreign Reinsurer A may sustain under the policies it has issued to Domestic Insurer. Country W and Country Y have income tax treaties with the United States that do not exempt insurance premiums from the excise taxes imposed by section 4371.

Situation 3

The facts are the same as in Situation 1, except that there is an income tax treaty in force between the United States and Country X (the "U.S.-X Treaty"). Foreign Insurer is a resident of Country X for purposes of the U.S.-X Treaty and satisfies the requirements of the limitation on benefits article in that treaty. Article 2 of the U.S.-X Treaty provides, in pertinent part:

The existing taxes to which this Convention shall apply are:

In the case of the United States:

* * *

the Federal excise taxes imposed on insurance premiums paid to foreign insurers...

The Convention shall, however, apply to the Federal excise taxes imposed on insurance premiums paid to foreign insurers only to the extent that the risks covered by such premiums are not reinsured with a person not

entitled to the benefits of this or any other convention which provides exemption from these taxes....

* * *

Situation 4

The facts are the same as in Situation 1, except that Foreign Insurer is a resident of Country Z and there is an income tax treaty in force between the United States and Country Z (the "U.S.-Z Treaty") that contains a comprehensive limitation on benefits article. Foreign Insurer satisfies the requirements of the limitation on benefits article in that treaty. Article 2 of the U.S.-Z Treaty provides, in pertinent part:

The existing taxes to which this Convention shall apply are:

In the case of the United States:

* * *

the Federal excise taxes imposed on insurance policies issued by foreign insurers...

The Business Profits article of the Country Z treaty provides in pertinent part:

* * *

The United States excise tax on insurance policies issued by foreign insurers shall not be imposed on insurance or reinsurance policies, the premiums on which are the receipts of a business of insurance carried on by an enterprise of Country Z. However, if such policies are entered into as part of a conduit arrangement, the United States may impose excise tax on those policies, unless the premiums in respect of those policies are, or are part of, the income of a permanent establishment that the enterprise of Country Z has in the United States.

The term "conduit arrangement" is defined to mean a transaction or series of transactions:

which is structured in such a way that a resident of a Contracting State entitled to the benefits of this Convention receives an item of income arising in the other Contracting State but that resident pays, directly or indirectly, all or substantially all of that income (at any time or in any form) to another person who is not a resident of either Contracting State and who, if it received that item of income direct from the other Contracting State, would not be entitled under a convention for the avoidance of double taxation between the state in which that other person is resident and the Contracting State in which the income arises, or otherwise, to benefits with respect to that item of income which are equivalent to, or more favourable

than, those available under this Convention to a resident of a Contracting State; and which has as its main purpose, or one of its main purposes, obtaining such increased benefits as are available under this Convention.

It is assumed for purposes of this revenue ruling that Foreign Insurer has not entered into such policies with U.S. Corporation as part of a conduit arrangement.

LAW AND ANALYSIS

Section 4371 of the Code imposes an excise tax on each policy of insurance, indemnity bond, annuity contract, or policy of reinsurance issued by any foreign insurer or reinsurer.

Section 4371(1) imposes such excise tax at the rate of 4 cents on each dollar, or fractional part thereof, of the premium paid on the policy of casualty insurance or the indemnity bond, if issued to or for, or in the name of, an insured as defined in section 4372(d).

Section 4371(2) imposes such excise tax at the rate of 1 cent on each dollar, or fractional part thereof, of the premium paid on the policy of life, sickness, or accident insurance, or annuity contract.

Section 4371(3) imposes such excise tax at the rate of 1 cent on each dollar, or fractional part thereof, of the premium paid on the policy of reinsurance covering any of the contracts taxable under paragraph (1) or (2) of section 4371.

Section 4372(a) of the Code, for purposes of Section 4371, defines the term “foreign insurer or reinsurer” as an insurer or reinsurer who is a nonresident alien individual, or a foreign partnership, or a foreign corporation.

Section 4372(d)(1) of the Code defines the term “insured” to include a domestic corporation or partnership, or an individual resident of the United States, that is insured against, or with respect to, hazards, risks, losses, or liabilities wholly or partly within the United States. Section 4372(d)(2) defines the term “insured” to include also a foreign corporation, foreign partnership, or nonresident individual, engaged in a trade or business within the United States, that is insured against, or with respect to, hazards, risks, losses, or liabilities within the United States.

Section 4372(f) of the Code defines the term “policy of reinsurance”, for the purposes of section 4371(3), as any policy or other instrument by whatever name called whereby a contract of reinsurance is made, continued, or renewed against, or with respect to, any

of the hazards, risks, losses, or liabilities covered by contracts taxable under paragraph (1) or (2) of section 4371.

Section 4373(1) of the Code provides an exemption, whereby the tax imposed by section 4371 shall not apply to any amount which is effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business within the United States unless such amount is exempt from the application of section 882(a) of the Code pursuant to a treaty obligation of the United States.

Section 4374 of the Code provides that any tax imposed by section 4371 shall be paid, on the basis of a return, by any person who makes, signs, issues, or sells any of the documents and instruments subject to the tax, or for whose use or benefit the same are made, signed, issued or sold.

Revenue Ruling 58-612, 1958-2 C.B. 850, concluded that a policy of reinsurance issued by a foreign insurer covering any of the hazards, risks, losses or liabilities covered by contracts taxable under section 4371(1) and (2) of the Code is subject to the tax imposed on reinsurance policies by section 4371(3) of the Code, regardless of whether the primary insurer was a domestic or foreign insurer.

In United States v. Northumberland Insurance Co., Ltd., 521 F. Supp. 70 (D. N.J. 1981), the court held that the premiums ceded for a reinsurance policy issued by a foreign reinsurer are taxable if the underlying policy is issued to an “insured” as defined in section 4372(d), and there is no requirement that the reinsured qualify as an “insured” to be subject to the excise tax.

In American Bankers Insurance Company of Florida v. United States, 265 F.Supp 67 (S. D. Fla. 1967) (aff’d 388 F. 2d 304, 5th Cir. 1968), the court held that, for purposes of determining whether the tax imposed by section 4371(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 applied to contracts of reinsurance issued by foreign insurers to reinsure policies of insurance issued by plaintiffs who were domestic insurers, the phrase “taxable under paragraph (1) or (2)” in section 4371(3) does not require actual taxation. The tax may be imposed if the policies are of the type “covered” or “described in” paragraphs (1) and (2), as such contracts are of the type capable of being taxed.

Treas. Reg. §46.4371-2(c), issued in 1970, incorporating the decision in American Bankers Insurance Company, states that “[s]ection 4371(3) imposes a tax upon each policy of reinsurance...if issued— (1) [b]y a nonresident alien individual, a foreign partnership, or a foreign corporation, as reinsurer ...; and (2) [t]o any person against, or with respect to, any of the hazards, risks, losses, or liabilities *covered by contracts described* in section 4371 (1) or (2).” (Emphasis added).

Situation 1

In Situation 1, the premiums paid by U.S. Corporation on the policies of casualty insurance issued by Foreign Insurer are subject to the four-percent excise tax imposed by section 4371(1), because the policies were issued by Foreign Insurer, a foreign corporation, to U.S. Corporation, an “insured” for purposes of section 4372(d). In addition, premiums paid by Foreign Insurer on the policies of reinsurance issued by Foreign Reinsurer with respect to the foregoing insurance policies are subject to the one-percent excise tax imposed by section 4371(3) because section 4371(3) imposes an excise tax on reinsurance policies issued by a foreign reinsurer with respect to risks covered by contracts described in section 4371(1).

Situation 2

In Situation 2, the reinsurance premiums paid by Domestic Insurer to Foreign Reinsurer A covering casualty insurance contracts issued by Domestic Insurer are subject to the one-percent excise tax imposed by section 4371(3), because the policies of reinsurance cover contracts described in section 4371(1). The premiums paid by Foreign Reinsurer A to Foreign Reinsurer B are also subject to the one-percent excise tax imposed by section 4371(3) based on the same analysis.

Situation 3

In Situation 3, the premiums paid by U.S. Corporation on the policies of casualty insurance issued by Foreign Insurer would generally be exempt from the section 4371(1) excise tax under the U.S.-X Treaty. However, the U.S.-X Treaty also provides that such premiums are not exempt to the extent that the risks covered by such premiums are reinsured with a foreign reinsurer not entitled to the benefits of a treaty that provides an exemption from insurance excise taxes. Therefore, because the risks are reinsured with Foreign Reinsurer, who is not entitled to the benefits of a treaty that provides an exemption from insurance excise taxes, the insurance premiums received by Foreign Insurer from U.S. Corporation are subject to the four-percent excise tax as of the date the reinsurance premiums are paid by Foreign Insurer to Foreign Reinsurer. In addition, premiums paid by Foreign Insurer to Foreign Reinsurer on the policies of reinsurance covering contracts described in section 4371(1) are subject to the one-percent excise tax imposed by section 4371(3), because Foreign Reinsurer is a resident of Country Y, which has an income tax treaty with the United States that does not exempt insurance premiums from the excise taxes imposed by section 4371.

Situation 4

In Situation 4, the insurance premiums paid by U.S. Corporation on the policies of casualty insurance issued by Foreign Insurer are exempt from the section 4371(1) excise tax after application of the U.S.-Z Treaty because Foreign Insurer satisfies the requirements of the limitation on benefits provision of the U.S.-Z Treaty and the policies were not entered into as part of a conduit arrangement. However, the premiums paid

by Foreign Insurer to Foreign Reinsurer on the policies of reinsurance issued by Foreign Reinsurer are subject to the one-percent excise tax imposed by section 4371(3), because Foreign Reinsurer is a resident of Country Y, which has an income tax treaty with the United States that does not exempt insurance premiums from the excise taxes imposed by section 4371. The fact that the original insurance premiums paid by U.S. Corporation to Foreign Insurer are exempt from tax after application of the U.S.-Z Treaty does not preclude imposition of the excise tax under section 4371(3) on premiums paid by Foreign Insurer to Foreign Reinsurer. Such reinsurance premiums are paid on policies of reinsurance covering contracts described in and capable of being taxed under section 4371(1).

HOLDINGS

(1) The reinsurance excise tax imposed by section 4371(3) on policies of reinsurance covering contracts described in paragraph (1), (2) or (3) of section 4371 applies to reinsurance premiums paid by one foreign insurer or reinsurer to another foreign reinsurer, unless the second foreign reinsurer issuing the policies is itself entitled to an exemption from the excise tax under an income tax treaty with the United States.

(2) Under the terms of the U.S.-X Treaty in Situation 3, the exemption from the excise taxes imposed by section 4371 provided by the U.S.-X Treaty does not apply where a foreign insurer or reinsurer entitled to the benefits of the U.S.-X Treaty reinsures policies covering contracts described in paragraph (1), (2) or (3) of section 4371 with a foreign reinsurer not entitled to an exemption from excise tax under the U.S.-X Treaty or another income tax treaty (the nonqualified foreign reinsurer). Thus, the premiums on the underlying policies of insurance or reinsurance paid to the foreign insurer become subject to the relevant excise taxes imposed by section 4371 upon the payment of the subsequent premiums to the nonqualified foreign reinsurer. In addition, the reinsurance premiums paid by the foreign insurer or reinsurer to the nonqualified foreign reinsurer are subject to the one-percent excise tax imposed by section 4371(3) when paid.

(3) In contrast, under the terms of the U.S.-Z Treaty in Situation 4, if a foreign insurer or reinsurer entitled to the benefits of the U.S.-Z Treaty reinsures policies covering contracts described in paragraph (1), (2) or (3) of section 4371 with another foreign reinsurer not entitled to an exemption from excise tax under an income tax treaty, the premiums paid on the underlying policies will not become subject to the excise taxes imposed by section 4371, unless such policies were entered into as part of a conduit arrangement, as defined in the U.S.-Z Treaty. Even if there is no conduit arrangement, however, the one-percent excise tax under section 4371(3) still applies when the foreign insurer or reinsurer pays premiums to the nonqualified foreign reinsurer.

EFFECT ON OTHER REVENUE RULING(S)

Rev Rul 58-612 is clarified and amplified.

DRAFTING INFORMATION

Various personnel from the Office of the Associate Chief Counsel (International) participated in the development of this revenue ruling. For further information regarding this revenue ruling, contact Mr. Willard Yates of the Office of the Associate Chief Counsel (International) at (202) 622-3880 (not a toll-free call).